

WSPRS MEMBER HANDBOOK



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WSPRS Plan 2: SUMMARY OF BENEFITS

Retirement Eligibility

WSPRS Plan 2 provides for a retirement benefit:

- At any age, with 25 or more years of service credit.
- At age 55 or older, with no minimum required service credit. See page 3.

How Service Credit is Accumulated

You receive one service credit month for each calendar month in which you receive salary for 70 or more hours. See page 4.

Service Credit for Military Time

You may be eligible to purchase service credit for time spent in the military if you were working in a WSPRS position at the time you entered the military. See page 5.

Average Final Salary (AFS)

The monthly average of your salary for the highest consecutive 60 service credit months prior to your retirement, termination or death.

Benefit Formula

$\text{Service credit months} \div 12 \times 2 \text{ percent} \times \text{AFS} = \text{monthly benefit.}$
See page 7.

Benefit Limitation

Your retirement benefit may not exceed 75 percent of your AFS.

Contribution Rates

You are required to contribute a percentage of your monthly salary. This rate is set by law and may be changed by legislative action.

Disability Benefits

If the WSP determines that you are entitled to disability benefits, you may be able to acquire service credit for the period of disability. See page 5.

Death in Service Survivor Benefit

If you die before accruing 10 years of service credit, your beneficiary receives your accumulated contributions. If you die with 10 or more years of service credit, your surviving spouse or the guardian of your minor children can choose between a lump sum payment or a continuing monthly benefit. See page 9. If you die as a result of an injury sustained in the course of employment, your designated beneficiary may be eligible to be paid a \$150,000 death benefit in addition to normal survivor benefits. See page 10.

Cost of Living Adjustment

On July 1 of every year following your first full year of retirement, your monthly benefit will be adjusted based on the Consumer Price Index up to a maximum of 3 percent. See page 11.

Retiree Health Care Options

If you qualify for Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB) health insurance coverage, you must elect PEBB coverage within 60 days of separation from employment. See page 12.

PLAN 2

This handbook describes your retirement benefits under Plan 2 of the Washington State Patrol Retirement System (WSPRS). The Plan is designed to be an important source of income that along with Social Security benefits (if you are eligible), personal savings and other investments, will help pay your living expenses when you retire.

Highlights

Here is a brief summary of the plan's provisions.

The Plan provides for:

- A retirement benefit at any age, with 25 or more years of service credit, or
 - A retirement benefit at age 55 or older, with no minimum required service credit.
- You, and your employer, contribute toward your future benefits.
 - Your contributions are refundable only if you end your employment with the State Patrol. If you withdraw your contributions, you lose your right to future benefits. You may restore your withdrawn contributions and reestablish your benefits under certain circumstances. You can not withdraw contributions made by your employer.

- If you are also a member of another Washington State retirement system, you may be able to combine service credit to qualify for retirement.
- The plan does not provide disability coverage. For information on disability benefits, contact the State Patrol.

Complete the *Enrollment* and *Beneficiary Designation* forms

If you are a newly commissioned employee, a former member who terminated membership by withdrawing your contributions, or you leave active service and return at a later date, the State Patrol will have you complete an *Enrollment* form. The *Enrollment* form provides the information needed to verify your eligibility for membership.

All new employees also complete a *Beneficiary Designation* form. This form identifies the person(s) or entity that you wish to receive your contributions in the event that you should die prior to retirement. You should update this form periodically if your personal situation changes. You can obtain this form from either the State Patrol or the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS).

Summary Description

The actual rules governing your benefits are contained in state retirement laws. This handbook is summary, written in less legalistic terms. It is not a complete description of the law. If there are any conflicts between what is written in this handbook and what is contained in the law, the current law will govern.

Am I a member of the plan?

Who is a member?

Full-time officers commissioned on or after January 1, 2003 are covered by WSPRS Plan 2 and are required to become members of the plan.

Who pays for my benefits?

Defined benefit plan

Your future benefits are funded by contributions made by you and your employer during your period of membership and the investment earnings from those contributions. These contributions are held in trust and invested by the Washington State Investment Board. Your plan is a defined benefit plan. This means that at retirement you will receive a benefit based on your service credit and average final salary. The amount of your contributions or your employer's contributions will not be a factor in calculating your retirement benefit.

Your contributions

You are required to contribute a percentage of your salary to your retirement plan. Salary means salaries or wages earned during a payroll period for personal services, including mandatory overtime and tax-deferred wages, if any. Not included in salary are voluntary overtime, lump-sum payments for unused sick leave, unused annual leave or holiday pay.

Pay for service in a state elective position may count as salary. Please contact DRS if you are elected or appointed to the Legislature or other state elective office.

Your contribution is deducted from your paycheck each pay period and forwarded to WSPRS. Your employer deducts your

contributions before calculating federal income taxes. This defers payment of the taxes until you or your beneficiary receives the money as either a benefit or a refund.

Your "accumulated contributions" are the member contributions you make to WSPRS plus the interest added to your account by DRS.

The member contribution rate is set by law and may be changed by legislative action.

Loans, attachments and assignments of contributions

Because the plan is designed to provide retirement income, you may not borrow from or against your contributions. See page 11 for more information.

How is my service counted?

Service credit

The amount of your retirement benefit depends upon your time in service and your average final salary. Service that counts toward determining your benefit is called "service credit."

Service credit is earned based on the total compensated time reported by the State Patrol on your behalf. You receive one service credit month for each calendar month in which you receive salary for 70 or more hours. No more than one service credit month may be earned during any calendar month, even if you receive salary for more than 70 hours.

Service credit years are calculated by dividing your total service credit months by 12.

Military service

You may be eligible to purchase service credit for time spent in the military by paying member contributions plus interest. To qualify you must leave WSPRS-covered employment to enter active military service and resume WSPRS-covered employment after your military service. You must complete payment of these contributions five years from the time you resume employment or prior to retirement, whichever comes first. Contact DRS for further information.

Effective July 24, 2005, a member who becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment as a result of service in the uniformed services of the United States, or the surviving spouse of a member who dies while serving in the uniformed services of the United States may apply for interruptive military service credit. The member or eligible spouse or children would pay only the employee contributions. Contact DRS for more information.

Periods of disability

If you become disabled and you receive disability benefits from the State Patrol, you may be eligible to acquire service credit for the period of disability. To qualify for service credit, you must return to active duty as a commissioned officer with the State Patrol, pay the member contributions, plus interest, on the salary you would have received if you had not been disabled, and complete payment within five years of your return to active duty or prior to your retirement, whichever comes first. Contact DRS for more information (see page 14 for contact information).

Vesting

When you have five or more service credit years in WSPRS, you have a vested right to a retirement benefit when you meet the plan's age requirement, even if you leave covered employment. Your benefit will depend in part on how many service credit years you have earned (see page 7, under "What is my service retirement benefit?").

If you withdraw your contributions and terminate your membership, you give up your right to retirement benefits.

What if I leave my WSPRS position?

Leaving your WSPRS position before you retire may have an impact on your benefits. The nature of the impact depends on where you are employed and whether you withdraw your contributions from WSPRS.

Withdrawing your contributions

If you leave State Patrol employment, you may withdraw your accumulated contributions. This is the only circumstance in which a refund is permitted.

You are not required to withdraw your contributions when you leave State Patrol employment. If you leave your contributions with WSPRS, your funds will continue to accrue interest and your service credit will be preserved for you in the event you return to commissioned service (see "Vesting" above). If you leave a WSPRS-covered position and leave your contributions in the plan, please keep DRS informed of changes in your name, address and beneficiary.

Tax implications of withdrawing your contributions

Unless you transfer your withdrawn contributions to another eligible retirement plan, DRS is required to withhold 20 percent for federal taxes. Federal law may also require an additional 10 percent tax be withheld as an early withdrawal penalty if you are under age 59½. You can find more information about withholding penalties by reading *Withdrawal of Retirement Contributions*, a DRS information and application packet that is available from your employer or DRS.

WSPRS is required to report all lump-sum payments to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). It is your responsibility to account for the withdrawal on your tax return. For more information on this subject, contact the IRS or your tax advisor.

Restoring WSPRS service credit

To restore service credit in the plan, you must return to commissioned service within 10 years of the date your employment ended. You must repay the amount withdrawn, plus interest, within five years of returning to service, or before you retire, whichever comes first. Full payment must be received by the statutory deadline date, or your service cannot be restored. No partial restorations are allowed. You can learn more about restoration of service credit by reading the DRS publication *WSPRS Recovery of Withdrawn or Optional Service Credit?*. If you miss the deadline, see “Purchasing service credit” below.

Purchasing service credit

It is still possible to purchase withdrawn or optional service credit after the deadline has passed. The cost for purchasing service

credit after the deadline date is considerably more expensive. You can learn more about purchase of service credit by reading the DRS publication *WSPRS Recovery of Withdrawn or Optional Service Credit?*.

What if I’ve previously been a member of another retirement system?

Dual Membership

If you establish membership in more than one retirement system, you may qualify as a dual member, even if your membership in another system has been terminated.

You qualify for dual membership if you meet **all** the following criteria:

- You are currently a member of one of the dual member systems (see page 15 for a list of dual member systems and plans);
- You previously contributed to a dual member system other than the one to which you now belong;
- You have not retired for service from any dual member system, or any other DRS-administered retirement system; **and**
- You are not receiving disability retirement or disability leave benefits from any dual member system, or any other DRS-administered retirement system.

Service credit for dual members

As a dual member, you may combine service credit from any of the retirement systems listed on page 15 to qualify for retirement. For example, suppose you are a WSPRS Plan 2 member, 50 years old and have 21 WSPRS

service credit years. If you also have four service credit years in PERS, you have a total of 25 service credit years— enough to retire immediately.

When you combine service credit to achieve eligibility for retirement, but are not old enough to retire from one of the systems:

- You may postpone receipt of that retirement benefit until a later date, or
- You may retire immediately with a reduced benefit. See “What is my benefit if I am not in service?” on page 8.

The provisions of each plan determine the amount of your benefit and when payments begin.

Restorations for dual members

If you are a dual member and wish to restore service credit in a system other than WSPRS, you must repay the amount withdrawn, plus interest, within two years of first becoming a dual member or before you retire, whichever comes first. To determine how much you owe in order to restore service credit, write to DRS. See address on page 14.

Include the following information in your letter:

- Your name, Social Security Number, address and daytime phone number,
- The system(s) in which you want to restore service credit,
- The approximate dates of each withdrawal and the periods of employment each represents, and
- The name(s) of the employer(s).

Payment must be made by the deadline, or your service cannot be restored. Though you cannot restore after the deadline, it is still possible to purchase service credit. See “Purchasing service credit” on page 6.

Dual membership rules do not allow you to partially repay contributions you have withdrawn. Also, if you are returning to WSPRS service, you may only repay withdrawn contributions as indicated under “Restoring WSPRS service credit” on page 6.

What is my service retirement benefit?

Eligibility

Your service retirement benefit depends on your average final salary (AFS), the survivor option you choose, and your service credit years at retirement. You are eligible to retire:

- At any age, with 25 or more years of service credit, or
- At age 55 or older, regardless of the amount of service credit you have accumulated. If you leave your State Patrol commission prior to age 55, you must be vested to receive a benefit.

You must retire no later than the first of the month following the month you reach age 60 unless you are the Chief of the State Patrol.

Benefit formula

Your monthly service retirement benefit is calculated using the following formula:

Service credit months ÷ 12 x 2 percent x AFS

AFS is the monthly average of your 60 consecutive highest-paid service credit months. Your AFS cannot include payments for any voluntary overtime or type of severance pay, such as lump sum payments for unused sick leave, unused annual leave or holiday pay. The maximum retirement benefit is 75 percent of your AFS.

EXAMPLE

Retirement with 25 years of service credit

Suppose you retire with 300 months (25 years) of service credit. Your monthly average final salary is \$4,000. Your monthly benefit will be \$2,000. Here is how it is calculated:

$$\begin{aligned} 300 \text{ months} \div 12 &= 25 \text{ years} \\ 25 \text{ years} \times 2\% &= .50 \\ .50 \times \$4,000 &= \$2,000 \end{aligned}$$

The calculation above is based on the standard benefit. Your benefit will be lower if you choose to continue benefits to a survivor upon your death.

What is my benefit if I am not in service?

If you are a vested employee who terminates employment before retirement, you are entitled to:

- A benefit at age 60, or
- An “actuarially reduced” benefit as early as age 55.

“Actuarially reduced” means benefit payments are reduced based on factors provided by the Office of the State Actuary. These factors are derived from statistics about life expectancy and projections about the plan’s investment earnings. An actuarial reduction is necessary when benefits are going to be paid over a longer period of time.

Following are the actuarial reductions in effect when this handbook was published in 2005. Your benefit is determined by the percentage in effect at the time your benefit begins.

Age at Retirement	Benefit as a Percentage of What You Would Receive at Age 60
55	66%
56	71%
57	76%
58	84%
59	92%

EXAMPLE

Vested Retirement Benefit

Suppose you leave service with 240 months (20 years) of service credit, but before age 55, with an average final salary of \$2,500. If you retire early, your benefit at age 55 is 66 percent of what it would be if you were 60 when you retired, with the same service credit and average final salary. Your monthly benefit of \$660.00 is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} 240 \text{ months} \div 12 \times 2\% \times \$2,500 \\ 240 \text{ months} \div 12 &= 20 \text{ years} \\ 20 \text{ years} \times 2\% &= .40 \\ .40 \times \$2,500 &= \$1,000 \\ \$1,000 \times 66\% &= \$660.00 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose you work another two years. Your benefit at age 57, assuming you have two additional service credit years but the same average final salary, would be \$836.00 per month.

What are my benefit options?

When you apply for a service retirement, you must select a benefit option. If you are married, the law requires that you provide the written consent of your spouse to the benefit option you choose. This consent must be in writing and must be witnessed by a notary.

If consent is not provided, the law requires that an Option 3 benefit be paid with your spouse as beneficiary. The Service Retirement Application contains the Spousal Consent Authorization.

OPTION 1 Standard Option

This option pays you a benefit for your lifetime. If you die before the total benefits you receive equal your contributions plus interest at the date of retirement, the balance will be paid in a lump sum to your named beneficiary.

OPTION 2 Joint and 100 percent survivorship

Under this option, you receive a benefit that is actuarially reduced. If your designated beneficiary survives you, the benefit amount remains the same and your beneficiary continues to receive it for his or her lifetime.

OPTION 3 Joint and 50 percent survivorship

This option also provides a benefit that is actuarially reduced, but the reduction is smaller than in Option 2. If your designated beneficiary survives you, 50 percent of your benefit is paid to your beneficiary for his or her lifetime.

OPTION 4 Joint and 66.67 percent survivorship

This option provides a benefit that is actuarially reduced. The reduction is smaller than in Option 2, but larger than in Option 3. If your designated beneficiary survives you, 66.67 percent of your benefit is paid to your beneficiary for his or her lifetime.

Changing a benefit option after retirement

Once you retire you may change your benefit option and beneficiary only by returning to active membership, **except in the following circumstances:**

- If you choose the survivor options (2, 3, or 4), and your designated beneficiary dies before you, your retirement benefit will be adjusted to the higher Option 1 benefit level. If your beneficiary dies before you, be sure to notify DRS.
- If you designate someone other than a spouse to be the beneficiary of a survivor benefit, you can change to Option 1 at any time after retirement by contacting DRS. This option can be used only once and is irrevocable.
- If you retire under Option 1, then marry, and remain married for at least one year, you may change your benefit option and name your spouse as beneficiary. To qualify for this opportunity, you must request the benefit option change within one year of the anniversary of your first year of marriage. If you opt for a survivor option, your monthly benefit will be actuarially reduced. This option can be used only once and is irrevocable.

What benefits do my survivors receive?

If you die after retirement

If you die after you begin receiving a service retirement, your survivors may be eligible to receive benefits according to the retirement option you choose.

If you die before retirement

If you die prior to retirement, your designated beneficiary (as listed with WSPRS) may be eligible for benefits. These benefits also apply to survivors of members who leave WSPRS-covered employment and do not withdraw their contributions.

Fewer than 10 years of service and ineligible to retire. If you die before you have 10 service credit years and before becoming eligible for retirement, your beneficiary(ies) receives all of your accumulated contributions. If you have no living beneficiary(ies), your contributions are paid to your surviving spouse, or if none, to your legal representatives (your estate).

Ten or more years of service or eligible to retire. If you die with 10 or more service credit years or after becoming eligible to retire, your surviving spouse, or if none, the guardian of your minor children, may choose one of the following benefits:

- Payment of 150 percent of your accumulated contributions; or
- A monthly benefit calculated as if you had:
 - Elected a joint and 100 percent survivorship option, **and**
 - Retired on the date of your death.

If your spouse dies while receiving a survivor's retirement benefit and leaves a minor child or children, the children will continue to receive the benefit, which was being paid to your surviving spouse. The benefit will be shared equally among the children and paid until they reach the age of majority.

If there is no surviving spouse at the time of your death, and you have minor children, the children are eligible to receive a benefit calculated the same as on page 9, but with the assumption that the ages of you and your spouse were the same at the time of your death.

When benefits begin

Survivor benefits are payable from the first day of the calendar month following the month in which a member dies.

If you die as a result of an injury sustained in the course of employment

If an active member or disability retiree dies as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment and the Department of Labor and Industries has determined eligibility for the payment, DRS will pay a \$150,000 death benefit to the member's designated beneficiary.

If an active member or disability retiree dies as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty as a public safety officer, ongoing benefits received by the member's survivors may qualify for non-taxable status under federal and state law. Eligibility to receive benefit tax exemption will be determined by DRS.

Designating a beneficiary for WSPRS

You should keep your beneficiary designation in your WSPRS record up-to-date. The *Beneficiary Designation* form, which is available from your employer and DRS, should be mailed to DRS.

As an active WSPRS member or as a retiree who chooses an Option 1 benefit payment, you may name a trust, your estate, an organization, or a person as your beneficiary. If you chose a survivor benefit option at retirement, you must select a person as your beneficiary.

If you marry, divorce or remarry prior to retirement, you should file a new *Beneficiary Designation* form, even if your beneficiary remains the same. However, you should be aware that an ex-spouse may be able to attach your benefits under certain circumstances (see “Taxation and assignment of benefits” at right). To change a beneficiary after retirement, see page 9.

What if I return to work after I retire?

Your WSPRS benefits are not affected if you work after retirement in any position other than a commissioned Washington State Patrol officer. However, if you plan to begin working for a public employer in Washington state after retirement, contact DRS before accepting employment.

Can my benefits increase after I retire?

On July 1 of every year following your first full year of retirement, your monthly benefit will be adjusted by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) – Seattle, to a maximum of three percent per year.

Taxation and assignment of benefits

Federal income taxes

Most of your retirement benefit will be subject to federal income tax. The only portion exempt from tax is the part that was taxed before it was contributed. Member contributions under WSPRS Plan 2 are not taxed at the time they are contributed.

After you retire, DRS will notify you of the portion of your contributions that has already been taxed. The IRS refers to this taxed amount as your “cost.” You must complete a W4-P form to tell WSPRS how much of your benefit should be withheld for taxes. If you do not, DRS will follow IRS rules requiring withholding as if you are married and claiming three exemptions.

Assignment and attachment of benefits

Retirement benefits are not generally subject to assignment or attachment. However, payments received by you in the form of retirement benefits or as a refund of your contributions may be subject to payment of any orders authorized by law, including spousal maintenance and child support.

DRS is authorized to divide pensions between members and ex-spouses based upon

court-ordered property division. If the divorce decree complies with the applicable law, DRS will send the property division payment directly to the ex-spouse. For more information, read the DRS publication *Can Legal Action Affect My Retirement Account?*

Am I eligible for health insurance coverage after I leave employment?

If your employer offers continuing health care coverage through the Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB), you may be qualified for health care coverage when you retire. If qualified, you must elect PEBB coverage within 60 days of separation.

To find out if you are qualified for PEBB benefits, contact your employer. You can also contact the Health Care Authority at 1-800-700-1555 or visit their Web site at www.hca.wa.gov.

Why does DRS need my Social Security Number?

Internal Revenue Code Sections 6041 (A), and 6109 authorize DRS to request your Social Security Number when you are conducting business with the agency.

- The disclosure of your Social Security Number to DRS is mandatory.
- DRS will use your Social Security Number to ensure that any amounts disbursed under your account are properly reported to the IRS and as a reference number for tracking all data with regard to your retirement account.

- DRS will not disclose your Social Security Number to any party unless required by law.

When should I start planning for retirement?

Planning for retirement is an ongoing process. The sooner you start, the more likely you are to enjoy a comfortable and successful retirement. Here are simple things you can do to help build your retirement plan:

- As soon as possible, attend one of DRS' Retirement Planning Seminars. These full-day sessions feature qualified speakers on a number of retirement subjects and are free of charge. The dates and locations for these seminars are announced in the member newsletter, *Retirement Outlook*, and on the DRS Web site at www.drs.wa.gov.
- If military service interrupts your career, submit a copy of your DD214 to DRS to determine if your active service is creditable. See page 5.
- Because there are statutory time limits on restoring contributions withdrawn from your retirement plan, read the DRS publication *WSPRS Recovery of Withdrawn or Optional Service Credit?* and review the rules that apply to your situation.

As you get closer to retirement

Consider the following:

- Contact the Social Security office periodically to review your file's accuracy. The toll-free telephone number for Social Security information is 1-800-772-1213. You can also obtain valuable information about Social Security and Medicare by visiting the Social Security Web Site at www.socialsecurity.gov.
- Obtain a copy of IRS Publication 575, *Pensions and Annuities*, available on the IRS Web site at www.irs.gov.
- If you are within a year of your retirement date, request an estimate of your benefit from DRS. You will be sent a retirement application with your estimate.

Applying for retirement

You can complete the entire retirement process through the mail. See DRS contact information on page 14. If you prefer to visit DRS to review your account information and retirement options, Retirement Services Analysts are available to assist you. Please call for an appointment.

If you write to DRS for specific information about your pension account, be sure to provide your Social Security Number and signature.

Administrative information

Payment of retirement benefits

If you are eligible to retire when you leave the State Patrol, your retirement benefit accrues from the day following your separation from service. Your benefit is paid at the end of each month and, in most cases, can be deposited directly in your bank or credit union account.

Benefit adjustments

If you receive an overpayment of your retirement benefit or withdrawal, DRS will require that the overpayment be repaid. If there is an underpayment, DRS will correct the error and pay you in full.

Petitions and appeals

Under DRS' internal review procedures, all "appeals" begin as "petitions." You may challenge a decision of a DRS administrator by filing a petition within 120 days of your receipt of the decision. A petition will be reviewed by DRS' Petition Examiner.

To file a petition, submit a detailed statement of:

- The relief you are requesting;
- The facts relating to your petition, including any relevant documents or sworn statements which support your request for relief;
- The legal basis for your petition, including any relevant legal provisions or precedents;
- The name and address of your legal counsel, if you choose to be represented; and
- Your name, address, Social Security Number and signature.

The Petition Examiner will ask for relevant information from the involved parties. Usually, this means you, DRS, and possibly your employer. After review, the Petition Examiner will enter a written decision and mail that decision to you by certified mail.

If you are not satisfied with the petition decision, you may file an appeal within 60 days of receipt of the decision. Included with your petition decision will be information describing how to file an appeal. An appeal will be heard by either DRS' Presiding Officer or an Administrative Law Judge.

Contacting DRS

When you contact DRS about personal account information, be sure to include:

- Your Social Security Number.
- Your signature
(for written correspondence).
- Your daytime telephone number.
- Your mailing address.
- The plan you are requesting information from.

Mailing Address

Department of Retirement Systems
P.O. Box 48380
Olympia, WA 98504-8380

Telephone

Olympia.....(360) 664-7000
Toll-free.....1 (800) 547-6657
TDD Line (hearing impaired) ..(360) 586-5450
Toll-Free TDD Number.....1 (866) 377-8895

E-mail Address

recep@drs.wa.gov

Warning: Electronic mail messages on the Web may not be secure. Your message may not be confidential. It may be possible for other people to read your e-mail message.

Web Address

www.drs.wa.gov

The DRS Web site contains the most recent edition of this handbook and other member publications for WSPRS and other DRS-administered systems. The Web site also includes:

- Online access to your account, allowing you to review information such as your account balance, employment history, beneficiary information, and annual statements.
- Recent issues of the member newsletter, *Retirement Outlook*.
- Information about recent retirement-related legislation.
- A variety of other information of interest to retirement system members and public employers in Washington State.

Contact DRS for the following:

- To obtain more information about your rights and benefits under this plan.
- To request inactive member annual statements.
- To apply for retirement.
- To schedule an appointment to review your account information and retirement options in person.

- To obtain copies of other DRS publications mentioned in this handbook (all DRS publications are available on the DRS Web site).

Other WSPRS publications

All WSPRS publications are available on the DRS Web site.

- *Thinking About Working After Retirement?*
- *WSPRS Recovery of Withdrawn or Optional Service Credit*
- *WSPRS Plan 2 Interruptive Military Service Credit*
- *What Is Dual Membership and How Does It Affect Me?*
- *Withdrawal of Retirement Contributions*
- *Can Legal Action Affect My Retirement Account?*

Other DRS-administered retirement systems

You can obtain information about these other DRS-administered systems by calling Central Reception.

- Teachers' Retirement System
- School Employees' Retirement System
- Public Employees' Retirement System
- Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System
- Judicial Retirement System
- Judges' Retirement Fund
- Public Safety Employees' Retirement System (Effective July 1, 2006)

